

Windham County Democrat.

Brattleboro, Vt., Thursday, March 16, 1843.

Congress—The Closing Scene.

From the accounts we have received of the closing of the 27th Congress, it appears to have been a scene of high excitement. Very little of real usefulness was transacted, and many evil measures fell short of a consummation. That unjust bill which proposed to give the Post Office Department the entire conveyance of newspapers, pamphlets, public documents &c. with the privilege of charging the regular postage, has failed of adoption. This is very gratifying; for such matter is transported as freight cheaper and more expeditiously; and at the same time, an improper attempt of the department to interfere with business has failed. The famous Retrenchment bill has also failed. This was a measure prepared with such clumsiness, and with so little regard to its individual operation, that while it proposed to reduce the salaries of some officers very justly, it operated severely upon many others. It was a mixture of little justice with great injustice, and at the same time the amount of expenditure that would have been withheld, could not afford any material relief to the Treasury. Under these circumstances, it was well that it failed.

What benefit, of a general character, has resulted to the country from this session of Congress? The exchanges are not regulated by law, though they happily are without law. The expenditures have not been retrenched. No measure has been adopted for the safety of the public money. No one measure of general interest has been passed which is likely to be permanent.—*Ec. Post.*

The Treasury note Bill passed both Houses. The holders of these notes may, under the act as amended, now fund them, and receive a stock not exceeding six per cent., redeemable in ten years, or they may be kept out bearing interest as at present. This amendment was adopted at the last moments of the session.

The act to repeal the Bankrupt Law was signed by the President at about 10 P. M., on the 3d inst. All petitions for Bankruptcy, filed prior to that time, will be valid.

Hon. John C. Spencer has resigned his commission as Secretary of War, and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. James M. Porter of Pennsylvania has been appointed by the President to fill the vacancy in the Department of War, and has already entered upon the duties of the office.

"The Boys' and Girls' Magazine."

It is pleasant to turn from the achievements of art, the progress of science and the arena of governmental reform, and contemplate a growing love and appreciation of man's better hopes and the nobler purposes of his being, in the consecration of the first talent of our country to the education of the young. Our hopes as a republic can never become dim, nor the national faith a by-word, while the talented and honorable come down from their high places, bringing into the libraries and play-grounds of our children their carefully collated knowledge. These reflections have been elicited by a perusal of the first and second numbers of "The Boys' and Girls' Magazine," published by T. Harrington, Carter & Co., Boston, and edited by Mrs. S. Colman. We are particularly gratified to see, as one of its principal contributors, the name of T. S. Arthur. We are always delighted with his writings, for the design of a high-toned moral feeling, acting under a sense of accountability to leave an impress of good in its track, is always strikingly apparent; and the design is executed with masterly effect, inviting to profitable thought and the practice of every social virtue. When such writers cater for our youth we may well say "the schoolmaster is abroad." We wish our friends of the Boys' and Girls' Magazine success; and to parents we recommend the work as a better preventive against gadding, evil doing and unprofitable gathering, than daily lectures to unoccupied minds.

"The Worcester Magazine."

The March number of this periodical, like its predecessors, fully sustains the moderate pretensions of its original prospectus. It is "entertaining, instructive and useful," with this advantage over most of its contemporaries of even higher pretensions,—that entertainment is in no case furnished by the sacrifice of truth and simplicity, or separated from the "useful and instructive." Utility should be the first object of human effort and human influence. We would not discourage an elevated love for the fit and beautiful, nor withdraw the hand of judicious cultivation from the taste and imagination by which they are perceived and appreciated. It would be a most criminal assumption of superiority to look contemptuously upon the beauty which Almighty power and wisdom have created both in connexion with the useful, and in the tiny flower whose uses we see not. It is those influences which train the mind and its affections to regard good and evil according to their just consequence, which honor God and demand honor from man. The spirit and subjects of the Worcester Magazine are, in our opinion, better calculated to effect their object than if ornamented with "French Fashion plates" and filled with "popular tales" having no other reference to practical life, than to distill its poisons and bring its homely virtues into disrepute.

NEW YORK MIRROR.—This long established and well known literary paper, recently suspended, is, we are pleased to learn, soon to be revived by George P. Morris, its former able editor and proprietor. It is to take the form of an octavo of 16 large pages, each number to be embellished with a fine steel engraving, and published weekly at \$3 per annum in advance. It will form, at the end of the year, two superb volumes of 416 pages and 26 engravings each, in a convenient form for binding. Filled, as it doubtless will be, with the richest gems of literature and the fine arts, it will be a very desirable acquisition to the family library, and we trust there are not a few in this vicinity who will avail themselves of it. Address Geo. P. Morris, No. 4 Ann street, New York.

Treaty with Mexico.—Among the Executive proceedings in the Senate towards the close of the session of Congress was the ratification of a convention lately concluded at the city of Mexico between the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States and that Government, the terms of which are said to be honorable and eligible to both nations.—*Nat. Int.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The congressional elections in South Carolina have resulted in the choice of seven democrats, viz:—1st District, James A. Black—2d, R. F. Simpson—3d, Joseph A. Woodward—4th, John Campbell—5th, Artemus Burt—6th, Isaac E. Holmes—7th, R. Barnwell Rhett. Of the delegation to the late Congress Messrs Campbell, Holmes and Rhett are the only members re-elected. Messrs Pickens and Rogers declined being candidates, and the other four (Messrs Butler, Caldwell, Sumpter and Trotter) were candidates, but defeated. Dr. Wm. Butler of the second district was the only coon candidate presented to the people, and he has been skinned.

Henry A. S. Dearborn, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, who, without authority and in derogation of law, loaned the arms of the State to the Algerines of Rhode Island to keep the people of that State in subjection to arbitrary power, has been removed from office by the Governor, in conformity to an expression of the wishes of both branches of the Legislature.

Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, has appointed Thursday the 6th of April next, to be observed throughout that State as a day of fasting and prayer.

John Fairfield, the present Governor of Maine, has been elected by the Legislature of that State a Senator in Congress, in place of Ruel Williams, resigned. Mr. F. received all the votes in the Senate, and 112 out of 167 in the House.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Goff of Worcester will commence lecturing in this village in a few days. From the reputation of Mr. G. as a popular and successful lecturer, we doubt not that the meetings will be fully attended, and be accompanied with the happiest results.

The Lippard Will Case.—This long contested case, involving some six millions of dollars, was brought to a close on the 4th instant, in the Supreme Court of New York, a verdict being rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. "By this decision more than eight hundred lots of land and buildings, between Anthony & Spring streets, west of Broadway, have changed hands."—James Watson Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer, comes in for a ninth part of this immense estate, say some 700,000 dollars. It is but a short time since that he took the benefit of the bankrupt act.

From the Washington Globe of Feb. 22.

ASSUMPTION.—At length we have attained something which, under the circumstances, may be considered, to some extent, a test of the views of the parties on this great question. Mr. Walker introduced, on Monday last, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the assumption of the debts of the States, contracted by them separately for local purposes, would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, a consolidation of all power in the Federal Government, and a final and total overthrow of the sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That Congress having no power to assume such debts, any act attempting such assumption would be utterly null and void; that it would not be obligatory upon the States, nor could the people of the States be lawfully required by Congress to pay the debts so assumed; nor could any taxes imposed by them for such purpose be collected; and it would be the duty of a succeeding Congress to restore the supremacy of the Constitution, by the entire repeal of the act of assumption.

The resolutions coming up in order today, Mr. Walker took occasion to observe, that if the Senate would take a vote by yeas and nays, (to be considered as a test of the views of the Senate upon this question) he would waive his right to address the Senate. He believed these resolutions met the full approbation of every Democratic Senator, and of the entire Democracy of the Union. If, then, these opinions were thus announced in advance, he believed it would terminate the most dangerous question which had ever agitated the Union; for if these opinions were thus announced as the view of the whole Democratic party, foreign bondholders would abandon their efforts to procure this assumption.

After a short discussion, Mr. Tallmadge said the Senate might as well express their views on a motion to lay on the table these resolutions—which motion he made. Mr. Walker said, as this, under the circumstances, would be a test vote, he asked the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table, which prevailed by a strict party vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, & Woodbridge—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crittendon, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—18.

TRUTH WELL TOLD.—The St. Albans Republican has some scathing remarks upon the doings of the late Congress and their utter disregard of the will of the people, which we regret we have not space to copy entire. The closing paragraph is all our space will admit:

"The integrity and patriotism of John Tyler have been the only interpositions between us and total ruin. He is the only member of the whig administration, who has shown any regard for the interests of the country—for the welfare of the people. His acts are the only acts of his party approved by the people—and these have cost him the good will and support of those who elevated him to his present station. What a commentary is this fact upon their virtue and patriotism! With such damning proofs of their recklessness and corruption, how dare they ask the people for support! With every promise broken—every pledge violated—every principle of healthy government neglected or trampled upon, how can they ask for public trust or confidence? Their principles and practices have hardened them to all accusations of conscience, to all feelings of shame, to all dishonor and degradation. It seems impossible they should ever again succeed in palming themselves off upon the country."

The Hartford Post Office Investigation.—The Hartford Times contains full accounts of the testimony taken by order of the Department relative to the misdoings of Charles L. Porter, the late Whig Post Master in that city. Mr. Porter at first refused to attend the examination, but afterwards appeared with counsel. The evidence is full and conclusive as to the opening, reading and resealing of letters, of permitting others to open or examine letters not directed to themselves and copying the contents, of detaining letters and of omitting to credit the government with postage received. The investigation closed last week on Thursday. The result will appear from the Department. A pretty man this for the Whig press to attempt to defend.—*Barre Gaz.*

"By their fruits ye shall know them."—The Legislature of New Jersey is about re-enacting a law to imprison for debt! Go it, Broad Street! Kentucky is about closing her school houses, and Rhode Island deprives the poor man of his vote! What is the next whig Banner State?—*Ec.*

WASHINGTON, 4th March, 1843.

The closing scenes of the twenty-seventh Congress were marked by an extraordinary degree of passion and violence, on the part of the ultras, of both parties, especially in the Senate.

Mr. Forward's resignation, which was entirely unexpected to the President, and which took place on the first, made it necessary for the President immediately to nominate a successor. In this sudden retirement, Mr. Forward followed too nearly the example of the Cabinet of 1841; though it is not supposed his design was to produce embarrassment. The opportunity was seized upon, however, by party leaders of both sides, and as much embarrassment was caused, as lay in the power of their united counsels, and united efforts. The President nominated Mr. Cushing, for the vacant post; and for the first twenty-four hours it was generally thought that the nomination would meet with no opposition. But on the morning of Friday the 3d, the ultra Whigs caucused, and finding that Mr. Benton, Mr. Allen, and others of the more radical locus would join them, they resolved to defeat not only Mr. Cushing's nomination, but that of every body else who was regarded as a friend of the administration. In Mr. Cushing's case they succeeded; and the records of the Senate show the mortifying proofs of concert and co-operation between Benton & Mangum, Allen and Crittendon, Perry, Smith and Hunt, &c. &c.

Let the Whigs of the country mark this: let them ponder it well, and when they hear at the next election, of the general apathy of the Whigs, they will be at no loss to find out a cause. It is painful indeed, to see the names, which caucusses and violence, and threats of party denunciation, drove into the columns of this opposition. Here are the Senators of Rhode Island, New England men, voting against placing at the head of the Treasury a New England man, not only of the highest ability and character, but the man of all others most willing and able to give just protection to all New England interests. Surely nothing but the last degree of submission to party dictation, or else the strongest infatuation, would have led them into such a proceeding. There were other Senators, who seemed to act out of mere spite, not only to the President and Mr. Cushing, but to their own constituents also. They have been rejected themselves, and they appear to have sought gratification and revenge in rejecting others. At the head of them was Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, who is understood to have commenced the opposition. He has just been turned out of his seat by his constituents at home, and so has Mr. Smith, of Indiana, and Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana; and Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, knows that the same fate awaits him.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from their votes, but not from the debates. The majority did not choose to let the people know the reasons, by which they encouraged one another to go ahead, in this course of proceeding. But while those who heard the speeches are thus restrained from telling the world what their authors said, they are not prohibited from telling what was not said. And all know that Mr. Cushing was not rejected, on any alleged want of talent, integrity, or fitness for the office. It should be mentioned to the credit of Mr. Calhoun and his friends in the Senate, that they did not join in this opposition. The union was between Mr. Clay's friends, and Mr. Van Buren's friends. Mr. Wright's vote is perhaps the only exception to this remark. A greater degree of indignation was never manifested among the crowds that gather in the various apartments of the Capitol, on the last evening of a Session, than was exhibited when it was known that Mr. Cushing had been rejected. Then broke forth a general cry of "Shame!" "Shame!" "Shame!"

The echoes of these sounds, or other reason for apprehending that their hot headed and factious opposition would be approved by nobody but those as hot headed as themselves, were not without effect inside of the walls and closed doors of the Senate.

When Mr. Spencer's nomination came in, there was an equally furious attempt by the leaders to rally their forces against it; but their troops would not come up. Mr. Spencer was confirmed, as it is understood, by a vote of 23 against 20. And I heard a Whig Senator say the next morning, that there never was such a shower of anathemas as was poured on his head, and the heads of others, for not holding until the President should be compelled to abandon all his own friends, and nominate only such persons as were agreeable to the ultra whigs.

On the whole, the universal feeling here is, that the Senate has, after all, got the worst of it. Its proceedings have been so evidently factious, and spiteful, that their efforts recoil on themselves. Neither Mr. Cushing, nor the President, feel any mortification or embarrassment. The Cabinet can be arranged, at any time, as the President desires, and the great offices of the government, at home and abroad, filled as may be thought best, notwithstanding all that has been done by the angry and disappointed ultras of the 27th Congress.—*Cor. Jour. Com.*

The following is the act, in substance, pensioning widows, which has passed both Houses of Congress: "That the widow of any person who served in the war of the Revolution, in the manner set forth in the act approved the seventh day of July, 1832, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution,' and whose widow, in virtue of an act approved the seventh day of July, 1838, entitled 'An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows,' and an act approved the 23d of August, 1842, amendatory thereof, and a resolution approved the sixteenth day of August, 1842, entitled 'A resolution declarative of the pension act of July the seventh, 1838,' received, or is entitled to an annuity or pension, for the term of five years from the fourth of March, 1836, shall be entitled to receive the same annuity or pension which she received, or is entitled to receive, under said acts or said resolution, or either of them, for and during the further term of five years from the fourth day of March, 1843, or during such portion of said term as said widow shall survive, subject in all respects, however, to the rules, limitations and conditions, in and by said act and resolutions made and provided."

"The known resources of the State are inadequate to the support of its native population."

We clip the above from the report of the select committee of the last Legislature on the subject of a Geological Survey, which appeared in the Watchman of the 3d inst. and signed "J. M. Shafter for Committee." Our object is to inquire if it is true. To make it the more emphatic and conspicuous, it is put in Italics. Is it a fact? If it is it is a lamentable one. But we would much sooner believe that the Moon is made of green cheese, or any fumbling of the day. It is a coon, hard-eider fact—no fact at all. There is our opinion against that of the committee.—*Vt. Patriot.*

Instead of the "two dollars a day and roast beef," which the people were promised if Van Buren was defeated, charitable citizens are now obliged to establish "soup societies" to feed the poor gratuitously.—*Boston Post.*

A Dreadful Occurrence.—The Germantown Telegraph gives an account of the destruction by fire of the dwelling house of Mr. Nicholas Larzelere, situated about a mile from Willow Grove, in Abington township, Montgomery county, and the burning to death of a son eight years of age, and a female, by the name of Sarah Weiss, staying with the family.

The African Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, have recovered a verdict of \$3,650 damages, for the destruction of their church by fire during the riots last August. This was a righteous verdict.

How to Choose a Wife. Lay a broom stick in her way—if she steps over it, don't take her; if she takes it up and puts it carefully in its place, brush and up, take her for you can get her!—*Good advice say you.*

Sayings and Gleanings relative to Millerism.

CHAP. II.

Showing wherein Mr. Miller makes one of the most astonishing mistakes ever seen in poetry or prose.

Having in a former article, given the reader to understand that Millerism is not a new humbug, I shall proceed in this to endeavor to expose the fallacy of his notions relative to Christ's second coming. He affirms that said coming "is yet future;" whereas according to the Evangelists' testimony, it took place before the generation passed away which Christ addressed—while some of those people were living who stood near him when he spake. Let me refer to the scriptures.

See Matt. xvi. 27, 28: "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels, and then shall he reward every man according to his works. Verily I say unto you, there be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the son of man coming in his kingdom."

See Mark viii. 38; also ix. 1: "Whosoever, therefore, shall be ashamed of me and my words, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed when he cometh in the glory of his Father with his angels. Verily I say unto you that there be some of them that stand here, which shall not taste of death till they have seen the kingdom of God come with power."

See Luke ix. 26, 27: "For whosoever shall be ashamed of me and my words, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed when he shall come in his own glory and in his father's, and of the angels. But I tell you of a truth, there be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the kingdom of God."

So you see, reader, that here we have the testimony of three evangelists, and they all affirm that the Savior declared his second coming should take place while some of his hearers were living. What can be plainer? I contend that letters cannot shape—sounds cannot convey language more pointedly opposed to Miller's chimerical notions than this which we have quoted. But I have hardly noticed one half the scripture that might be adduced on this point.—In Matt. xxiv. 29—34 we read as follows: "Immediately after those days (i. e. those days that shall precede Jerusalem's destruction,) shall the sun be darkened and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken: And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory; and he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other. Now learn the parable of the fig tree: When its branch is yet tender and putteth forth leaves ye know that summer is nigh; so likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at your doors. Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled."

I ask the reader to notice here three particulars. 1. "The parable of the fig tree" was mentioned, to warn the disciples that Christ's coming in the clouds was "NIGH, EVEN AT THEIR DOORS." 2. They were to see with their own eyes the things of which he spake. "When ye shall see all these things," &c. 3. "This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled." Now is it not strange,—passing strange,—that Jesus should use such language as this—tell his disciples to "watch" for him, for his second coming was "nigh," "at their doors," &c. when he was not intending to come under eighteen hundred years? Surely the disciples' eyes must be weary with watching ere this. Again, he says to them, "Ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel till the Son of man be come." If they were to be 1800 years in travelling over the cities of Israel, their limbs must be as weary with travel as their eyes are with watching.

"But why not notice Mr. Miller's comments on the above passages?" I will.

1st. "This generation shall not pass," &c. It is said this text means that the Christians should remain a distinct race to the end of the material world, and Mr. M. quotes 1 Peter ii. 9, as proof. But here he is lame; for he has been shown (by Rev J. B. Dods) that the original word rendered generation in Peter, is not the same with the word so rendered in Matthew. And besides, how is the word generally understood? "A generation of vipers"—"a sinful and adulterous generation"—Joseph died and all that generation. Generation as used in these instances means an age. 2d. "There be some standing here," &c. When Jesus uttered these words, Mr. M. says he referred to his transfiguration on the Mount.—Well, admit it for a moment. His second coming, then, took place when he was transfigured. All the parade, therefore, about his appearance in 1843 refers to his third coming. But reflect a moment. Did he literally come in the clouds when he went up on the Mount to be transfigured before Peter, James and John? . . . Again: When he came, he was to render unto men according to their works. Did he thus reward mankind when he was transfigured?

Reader, be not deceived. As Archbishop Newcomb says, "The destruction of Jerusalem by Titus is emphatically called the coming of Christ." This coming was A. D. 70. The testimony of Clarke, Gill, Hammond and others might be quoted in favor of this assertion, but we deem it unnecessary.

But the question arises, did he come literally in "the clouds," "with his angels," &c., when Titus destroyed the Jews? No;—yet he virtually appeared and displayed his divine power. Many people deny that Christ's second appearance took place then, because he made no personal appearance. They seem to forget that throughout the Bible any virtual visitation from God, either for good or evil, is called his coming. See Exod. xx. 24: "An altar shalt thou make unto me and shalt sacrifice thereon thy burnt offerings and thy peace offerings; thy sheep and thine oxen: in all places where I record my name I will come unto thee." Here God promised to come to his people; yet he came not personally, but with his blessings.—Again; see Isa. xix. 1: "Behold the Lord rideth upon a swift cloud and shall come into Egypt and the idols of Egypt shall be moved at his presence, and the heart of Egypt shall melt in the midst of it." And again: In Ps. i. 2, David says, "O when wilt thou come unto me?" And whoever will read Isaiah xiii. 9—13, and xiv. 18—32, may see that Jehovah is often represented in the highly metaphorical language

of scripture as riding in the clouds; darkening the sun, moon and stars, and coming to earth to bestow blessings on the good and punish the wicked. Christ came on the destruction of Jerusalem in the same figurative sense—he came in the clouds of heaven—he came to deliver his friends from trouble, punish his enemies, and establish his kingdom. Hence, our world-burning and maniac-making author must be wrong in his notions of Christ's second appearance. And I contend that barely this one consideration explodes his theory entirely and leaves it in shattered fragments.

VIATOR.

ERYSIPELAS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Feb. 21.—This disease, which we have noticed several times before, is still prevailing, and more general than ever, in a part of Orleans and Caledonia Counties. It first appeared, this season, in a few towns near the Lake, and has since been gradually nearing us from the North, till now, in the northern part of this town it is general, and also in the East Village, and a few cases have occurred in the vicinity of the Plain. There were, a few days since, as we were informed by one of our physicians, over thirty cases in this town, and there has since been no abatement to our knowledge. The disease still rages in Burke and its vicinity, but with less violence than it did three or four weeks since. At Lyndon, last week, we were told by a gentleman of the town, there were at one time some seventy cases. The population of the town is less than two thousand. There were three deaths there on Monday morning of last week. At North Danville it has been more fatal, probably, than at any other place, and has carried off there, as in other places, several citizens of great usefulness to the community. In other parts of Danville it has been less prevalent and consequently less fatal. It is also prevailing at Wheelock, Sutton, Glover, and more or less in the towns around these. It appeared in the early part of the season at Derby, and raged for several weeks, when it was hoped that it was leaving the place, but two or three weeks since it broke out again with greater violence and fatality. It has been remarked to us by those having an opportunity to judge that warm and mild weather tends greatly to moderate the disease, and then, when cold weather appears the disease is more violent and fatal. If this be true, we may look to the opening of spring with the hope that the change in the weather may exterminate the epidemic. This was the case, we believe last season. In places where it raged during the winter, it gradually left them as the warm weather approached. Thus far it has gathered its hosts to the grave, and doubtless many now living will never be fanned by the zephyrs of the coming spring. God's ways surely are past finding out.

The erysipelas, which prevails so generally in this region, is prevailing at Norwich, this State, and within about two miles in circumference, including the village of Norwich, there were, 9 days since, over 40 cases. It has proved there, as elsewhere, very fatal. Caledonian.

FIRE IN WORCESTER.—A fire was discovered on Monday morning, 6th inst., about one o'clock, in the brick building next door south of the Central Hotel, on Main street. It was principally occupied by Messrs Spear and Farnsworth as a restaurateur and boarding-house, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The fire had made such progress before it was discovered, that the occupants of the building had barely time to escape with their lives.

The adjoining building, known as the Central Exchange, was soon on fire, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and citizens, was entirely destroyed. This building was occupied by the post office, the Worcester Bank, the printing and publishing office of the Worcester Palladium, the Worcester Waterfall, lawyers' offices, &c., and the amount of property consumed must be very large. We learn that there was an insurance on the building of \$15,000, partly in Worcester, and partly in Boston.

A lively stable, situated immediately in the rear of the Exchange, was also burnt to the ground.

The "wool store," unoccupied except in the third story, was entirely destroyed.

All the letters, papers, and property belonging to the post office were saved.

The Central Hotel was on fire several times, as also was the splendid mansion of Daniel Waldo, which stands but a few feet south of the Exchange.

The books, papers, bills, and specie of the Worcester Bank were removed to a place of security without loss. The printing materials belonging to the Palladium were mostly saved—but the contents of the Waterfall office were entirely destroyed, and but partially insured.

WHOLESALE BUTCHERY.—In September last, Gen. Pollock detached from his army, at Cabul, a force under Gen. Macaskill, for operations in the valleys of Kohistan. What connection this expedition had with the ultimate object of the campaign, does not appear. It was probably undertaken, with a view to avenge the humiliation of British prowess in previous disasters,—the loss of "thirteen millions of money and twenty thousand men." The result was the capture and sacking of Isafah, a town considered almost impregnable by its position, and defended by about 14,000 men. The dispositions of the day were creditably planned, and executed with an amount of courage that paralleled the barbarity of the undertaking. The following description is taken from the letter of an eye-witness, who lauds the attack "as the most dashing affair done this campaign."

"For two days the place was given to fire & sword. Of the plunder, from its bulkiness, only a small part could be brought away, all the rest was burnt. All the bitterness of hatred was shown by the soldiery, both European and native—a hatred worked up to a climax by the various accounts they have had of Afghan atrocities, and by seeing the passes from Gundamak to Khoord Cabul strewn with the bodies of their unfortunate countrymen. Not a man was spared, whether with or without arms; not a prisoner taken; hunted down like vermin, every man was never dreamt of. Verily we have been avenged. Wherever the dead body of an Afghan was found, the Hindoo Sepoy immediately set fire to his clothes, that the curse of a 'burnt father' might attach to his children."

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Bay State Democrat relates the following:

"We witnessed an incident Friday afternoon, of a most noble and benevolent character. A little girl about seven years of age was sitting at the corner of Washington and State streets, upon a small pine box, with a basket by her side, containing some half dozen apples which she was patiently waiting to sell, though her little form trembled from head to foot with the cold, which was most severe. At the moment the little half clad object met our eye, a boy not more than eight years old, dressed in the richest style of the day, stopped before her, and taking a large rich kerchief from his own neck, tied it snugly about her, and tripped away before we could recall him. We should like to know the generous little fellow's name that we might publish it. The letters H. P. were wrought on the kerchief. Bestowing a tribute on the little girl, we saw her on her way home. Let this boy's charity prove an example for those who are older."

It appears that in the gale in the Gulf of Mexico, in September last, three vessels of war were lost, as they were in the Gulf at the time, and have not since been heard from. They were the English brig of war Victor, the French brig of war Dunois, and the Texan schooner of war San Antonio. Nearly or quite three hundred men perished with these vessels. The Dunois was from Havana for France, the Victor from Vera Cruz for the West Indies, and the San Antonio from Galveston to New Orleans.—*Nat. Int.*